

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**Abraham Lincoln**  
**The Union.**



Junction City, Kansas,  
SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

**DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE.**

The Topeka Convention chose the following gentlemen as delegates to cast the vote of the State in the Baltimore Convention of June 7th:

JAMES H. LANE,	A. C. WILDER,
THOS. M. BOWEN,	W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
M. H. INSLEY,	F. W. POTTER.

ALTERNATES:

C. W. BABCOCK,	S. A. COBB,
J. M. PRICE,	ROBERT McBRATNEY,
G. A. COLTON,	H. W. FARNSWORTH.

**THE "RESIGNATION" OF FRAUD.**

Thomas Carney's "resignation" is another trick. It is such a perfect farce that we cannot call it otherwise. The latest advice we have is that it has not been filed with the Secretary of State, and until that is done it is no resignation. He hopes to appease the wrath of the people, but only making one's self ridiculous will have no such effect. Facts prove that the "resignation" is not the result of the honesty and moral heroism which his letter and his papers claim it is, but the scheme of his wire pullers to avoid the inevitable doom awaiting them. Can the people have faith in his claims to honesty after his organs have admitted that they deliberately lied the thing as far as they could? Can the voters believe a party who give as their principal reason for such a monstrous wrong the killing off of a rival, while that rival was a far off, zealously working for the people? The incidents connected with the "election" of Carney are too fresh in the minds of the people, and too strongly controvert the assumed inherent virtue of the Pretender. There is such a striking contrast between this letter of "resignation," and his speech at the Senatorial Banquet—more properly termed the "Senatorial Drunk"—one is all honesty and meekness, the other vanity and pomp. The following is his letter—

TOPEKA, April 20, 1864.

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Yours is the first Convention held since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and I embrace the opportunity to address you, and through you, the people.

I was, as you are aware, elected United States Senator by that Legislature.

Since then, that election has entered or been forced into every political conflict.

If there be one merit which I may claim, it is that of earnestly and industriously guarding the rights and interests of the State, and I will not endanger or sacrifice either by causing or continuing in it a mere personal issue.

I feel it to be my duty, therefore, to resign, as I now do, all claims to the office of United States Senator into the hands of the people.

THOS. CARNEY.

The chief characteristics of that letter is impudence and falsehood. We all know that fully one-half the men who voted for him were under pledges to their constituents not to go into an election, and hence some unusual force was brought to bear upon them. And the assertion that he would not have "resigned" had his unprincipled and revolutionary trick succeeded in giving him control of that Convention is a plain fact when we consider the circumstances. The manipulating process by which he was elected, and the bogus delegates by which he expected to sustain himself, are sufficient to cause this last act to sink him lower in the estimation of honest men.

It is but an evidence of desperation, and we warn the people to be watchful, for trickery is their only resort.

**TREASON IN CONGRESS.**

If there is one thing more than another, which has transpired since this war began, that would tend to humiliate the loyal people of the United States, it is the recent treasonable demonstrations in Congress. The humiliating and aggravating phase of these demonstrations was the failure to expel Long and Harris. Humiliating, because in the very face of the Government, on the floor of Congress, the boldest and blackest treason can be spoken with impunity, and the spirit of Benedict Arnold can stalk abroad in this eleventh hour undisturbed. The language spoken by these miserable traitors, in consequence of the want of two-thirds to expel, will tend more to "fire the Southern heart" than have all the extreme radical measures which the Copperheads have charged with having caused every trouble. What an echo there will be from Richmond! And how it will revive the rebel leaders, and give them confidence in the power of their Copperhead friends of the loyal States! And it must grind the soldier, who has breathed the free air of his country mightily, to witness men enjoying the highest honors boldly urge the abandonment of the contest, and yield to her traitors the honors her best blood has bought.

The newspapers indicate that great excitement exists everywhere regarding Long's speech, and the failure to expel him. He urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and acknowledged the right of secession. Speaker Colfax left the Chair, and moved his expulsion. The motion was lost, and a resolution to censure passed by a vote eighty to seventy. The discussion brought out several rebels in defense of Long, among them Harris, of Maryland, and Fernando Wood, who began a pleading for Free Speech. Verily, Free Speech covered a multitude of sins, and we submit whether there is not a limit to it. If there is not a limit beyond which Free Speech is not tolerable, then it doesn't amount to anything, and is but a farce. It can be used for its own destruction.

We all know the fate of Benedict Arnold, and Aaron Burr. They roll of infamy which they fitted will receive accusations which will relieve the loyal people of the stigma of the treasons of to-day.

**ALMOST THE LIMIT.**

We would not limit the power of the Almighty. But incidents occur which go so far beyond our conception, that we think perfection has been reached. Now, we cannot conceive how it is possible to put any more brass, unblinking impudence, persistency in lying, or deception, in the oily countenance of Sam. Wood. Here is an instance of the handwork of God which we think fills the bill so completely as to merit the approbation, "It is well," and leads us to think of a limit.

The last number of the Council Grove Press is almost entirely filled with what Sam. Wood claims he did last winter. He publishes a column and a half of laws which he introduced, and secured the passage of. Among them is the new militia law. This was drawn up and introduced by Frank Drenning, and Sam. Wood never saw it until after it was printed. Another he claims is an act to accept a grant of lands to aid in the construction of certain Railroads and Telegraphs. This was drawn up by General Stringfellow, and we think introduced by Mr. Glick. We venture the assertion that the House Journal will show that he did not have any thing to do with at least one-half the acts which he names.

On the contrary, he did more than any other man to render the Legislature obnoxious and to destroy its influence for good. In all his legislation, the partizan moved him.

Another specimen. Last winter in Joint Convention, he arose and remarked that there was a precedent for that which they were about to do. He alluded to the election of a Senator in Kentucky, which was a year before a vacancy, and read from the Constitution of that State showing that they held annual sessions of the Legislature. An examination showed that the unscrupulous falsifier had read from the old Constitution, while the present one, which provides for biennial sessions, immediately followed it, in the same volume, and it was impossible for him not to have known it.

Speaking of mail routes, he says that Council Grove has been sold out to spite Sam. Wood. We wonder that the people of Morris county can expect their local interests to thrive while they confide them to the keeping of a man who is universally regarded as totally devoid of honor and truth, and in whom no one has a particle of confidence.

**CRAWFISHING.**

The Leavenworth Bulletin, the Hindoo organ of Carney, has been one of the loudest defenders of the Fraud. It assured us that the people endorsed it, that indignation meetings were all fizzes, &c. Here is what it says now:

"That the election was legal, there is no doubt; and the only opposition to it is the fact that it was held at a time when a large portion of the voters of the State were opposed to it, and had been assured that an election would not be held."

It used to be "Lane's pimps," now it is a "large portion of the voters." The Times, which is owned by Carney, and which leaped every day with justification of the Fraud, speaks as follows. It spent its breath freely in denouncing indignation meetings; hear its admissions now:

"The Senatorial election last winter was a mistake. A people jealous of their rights will never submit to a seeming usurpation of them. That election was unusual, against custom, though not against law. It violated the very principle which Gov. Carney had declared to be the basis of his policy for the State, and in the action of State toward the Federal Government."

Notice the last sentence. Gov. Carney is not remarkable for intelligence, or he would not allow himself to be duped in such a manner. The Times says further that Carney and his friends resolved to rid the people of a personal issue, while the ink is hardly dry by which they told us that the main object in the election was to kill Jim Lane. But at the Topeka Convention they became satisfied that that had not killed him, and they are preparing for some other dodge.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.**

Pursuant to call of the State Central Committee, the Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 21st inst. After the usual preliminaries, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers:

President, John W. Scott, of Allen; Vice Presidents, W. S. Glenn, A. G. Proctor, of Lyon, S. C. Russell, of Douglas, W. S. Hoagland, of Jackson. Secretaries, J. W. Roberts, of Jefferson, and J. D. Snoddy, of Lyon.

Mr. Snoddy declined, and M. M. Murdoch was appointed in his place.

After the election of delegates to the National Convention, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, who reported the following:

**Resolved,** That the people of the State of Kansas have implicit confidence in the integrity, ability, prudence and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln; that he is their unqualified choice for re-election, and that a change in the Chief Executive, at this critical time, would prove detrimental to the cause of the Union, and endanger our liberties.

**Resolved,** That the delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention be instructed to cast their votes and exert their entire influence to secure the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency.

**Resolved,** That slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength, of the rebellion, and that we see no hope for permanent peace until the principles of liberty, enunciated in the declaration of Independence, are carried into practice; and that we subscribe to the doctrine of universal human freedom.

**Resolved,** That the question, whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not, is no longer exclusively a State but a National one; and it is therefore proper that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom to every human being within its jurisdiction.

**Resolved,** That at this, the first convention which has met since the session of the Legislature which perpetrated the Senatorial swindle, we, the representatives of the people, for them, and in their name, do set the seal of condemnation upon said act, and denounce it as a fraud, unparalleled in the history of political swindles.

**Resolved,** That we regard the law, giving

ing to our citizens in the United States volunteer service the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, as an act of justice to those who are willing to imperil life in defense of our liberties.

**Resolved,** That the letter of Gov. Carney to this Convention, declining to consider himself as United States Senator, is another evidence of the weakness of any policy to obtain power, under a republican government, without the consent of the people.

The resolutions were adopted.

The following State Central Committee was appointed:

Sidney Clarke, of Douglas; J. C. Barnett, of Allen; J. M. Rankin, of Coffey; A. Lowe, of Doniphan; James McCahon, of Leavenworth; Judge Hoagland of Jackson, and Jacob Stotler, of Lyon.

The Convention adjourned sine die.

**Morris County Republican Convention.**

In pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, the delegates of the different Townships, who had been previously elected, met in Council Grove on Saturday, April 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of J. C. Columbia, Chairman of the County Central Committee, the Convention was called to order by the election of June Baxter, Chairman, and James Thinner, Secretary.

On motion of Maj. Farnsworth, a Committee of three on Credentials was appointed. Charles Columbia, Wm. Downing, and John Warnike constituted said Committee.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats:

Council Grove—H. W. Farnsworth, Theodore Jones, Charles Columbia, R. M. Wright, James Thinner, W. D. Kahl, C. G. Aiken, G. W. Lee, R. B. Lockwood.

Neosho—S. D. Price, Wm. Downing, W. A. Cleverger, A. Reeve, M. Bowen.

Clark's Creek—June Baxter, Henry Baxter, John Warnike.

On motion of R. B. Lockwood, the report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lockwood, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions. The Chair appointed R. B. Lockwood, H. W. Farnsworth, and G. C. Aiken said Committee. The Committee retired, and after a brief absence presented the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting voice, and that to the last three:

**Resolved,** That Abraham Lincoln is our choice for the next President of the United States.

**Resolved,** That the delegate who shall be elected to represent Morris county in the State Convention be instructed to vote for no one as delegate to the National Convention but an unconditional Lincoln man.

**Resolved,** That we utterly repudiate the action of our Representative in voting for the election of a United States Senator, at the late session of the State Legislature.

**Resolved,** That the weak apology that it was necessary to vote for the election of a United States Senator, in order to secure votes in the Legislature for the local measures of Morris county, is a perversion of facts which will not deceive the voters of said county.

**Resolved,** That we are ready to unite with all citizens of this State to condemn this usurpation of our rights, without reference to individual preferences for a United States Senator.

On motion, a ballot was had for delegate to the State Convention, and H. W. Farnsworth receiving the unanimous voice, was declared elected.

The following named gentlemen were on motion elected as the Morris County Union Central Committee: H. W. Farnsworth, C. Columbia, C. G. Aiken, S. D. Price, A. Reeves, June Baxter, and S. H. Atkinson.

On motion of Maj. Farnsworth, the Secretary was ordered to furnish the proceedings of this Convention for publication in the Council Grove Press, Junction City Tribune, the Leavenworth Conservative and Times.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

JUNE BAXTER, Chs.  
JAMES THINNER, Secretary.

**Grant's Purpose.**

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Gen. Grant has taken measures to add numbers enough to the regular armies in the field to make them irresistible.

Concentration is the order of the day. The troops are now massed upon such lines as Gen. Grant believes to be vital strategic points in the rebellion. Instead of being discouraged at the apparent weakness of our forces in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and elsewhere throughout the country, should be encouraged by that fact, as it is in explanation that our forces are massed against points and armies much more important. When the next shock of battle comes it will find the Union forces much stronger than they have ever been before.

It is the rebels who are pursuing the scattering policy, hence their recent successes in unimportant quarters.

**Fighting in Kentucky.**

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Calletsburg, Ky., April 19th, says Capt. Patrick had arrived with over one hundred prisoners, captured at the battles of Paintsville and half Mountain on Licking river. Hodge's rebel brigade attacked Col. Gillespie's force at Paintsville, on Tuesday, but was repulsed, Gillespie pursuing the retreating rebels with 800 men of the 14th and 39th Kentucky, overtook them on the 14th inst., in camp at Half Mountain, capturing 75 prisoners, 200 horses, 400 saddles, 300 stand of small arms, all their camp equipage, 85 rebels killed and wounded, a large amount of stolen property recovered and returned to the citizens. A rebel wagon train was captured and burned. One man was killed and four wounded. The rebels were commanded by Cole, Clayton, May and Johnson. Col. Clay is among the prisoners.

**STATE NEWS.**

E. N. O. Clough, of Leavenworth, has been appointed Commissioner of the Court of Claims for Kansas.

Lieut. Col. Moonlight has been promoted and mustered as Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment Kansas Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. Sykes, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, arrived in Leavenworth last week, under orders to report to Gen. Curtis.

A college is to be established at Fort Scott. Already the sum of \$8000 has been subscribed to aid in this praiseworthy enterprise.

From the Emporia News we learn that the total number of volunteers from Lyon county since the commencement of the war is 403. This out of a voting population in 1861 of 408.

After nearly two years' hard service in the field, the 13th Kansas has been permanently assigned to post duty at Fort Smith and Van Buren.

The Salt Works at Ocasawatomie are now manufacturing three barrels of very fine salt daily. It sells readily at the works for \$1.50 per bushel.

The Wyandotte Gazette says the Emile is bringing iron for the railroad now every trip, and we understand there are several boats on their way up the river with iron all the way from Quincy by water.

We learn with pleasure that the boys of Co. G, 11th Regiment, have received a very high compliment from Gen. Curtis. Learning that they were the best drilled, the most orderly and gentlemanly company in the Department, he immediately made them his body-guard. It is a high compliment, and well merited by both officers and men.—*Manhattan Independent.*

Col. Jno. T. Snoddy, editor of the *Border Sentinel*, died at Mound City on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., after a short illness. Col. Snoddy was a member of the last Territorial Legislature, and was well and favorably known throughout Southern Kansas.—*Times.*

Haggerty, the delivery agent, who stole \$27,000 from the U. S. Express Company at St. Joe, was arrested in Lawrence on Friday, the 22d. The *Tribune* says he was stopping at the Pickens House, apparently taking his ease; but Capt. Cracklin thought it would look better, in these days of frauds, to not be quite so public, and gave him a room in the house on the bank of the river, kept by Sheriff Ogden, where he will have time to ruminate on the folly of his way, and speculate on the uncertainty of all worldly things, and of money in particular. He was afterwards taken to St. Joe, and upon being suspended in the air by means of a rope, in an uncomfortable state of suspense, he divulged where the money was hid, and all but \$900 was recovered.

**GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.**

Garibaldi landed at Southampton, England, on the 3d, and was received with great enthusiasm.

In Ohio there are 14,233 common schools, 167 colored schools, and over 21,000 teachers, of whom 12,580 are women.

The total vote of Colorado, according to an abstract published in the *Black Hawk Mining Journal*, is 6,712.

Governor Bramlette says he was very much pleased with his reception by the President during his recent visit to Washington.

The Great Metropolitan Fair closed in New York this week. The receipts during the entire Fair will probably reach \$1,000,000.

The courts of London, Rome, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Spain and France, have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico immediately on his accession.

Miss Mary C. Walker, Acting Assistant Surgeon of Dan McCook's Brigade, was captured by the enemy a day or two since, while visiting citizen patients outside of our lines.

Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped from Nevada City during the two weeks ending March 26th, 14,574 pounds of silver, worth \$33,116.89.

The Savannah Republican of the 14th states that the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., are dying at the rate of from 20 to 25 per day.

According to the Raleigh Progress the people of western North Carolina have recently hung several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce the conscription act.

A petrified rattlesnake was recently found in a block of stone. Petrified Copperheads will be found everywhere after election.

Henry Ward Beecher has bought a \$900 pair of horses at South Royalton, Vermont. It will be quite as difficult for the people to keep up with Beecher on the road as it does in the pulpit.

The Chicago Board of Trade have resolved that they will neither receive nor pay out anything except National Currency after the 15th of May proximo. This is an important movement, which will no doubt result in banishing from the West everything in the shape of currency that has not the Government mark upon it.

The New York Sanitary Fair gets \$200,000 from A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt. The way of it was, Vanderbilt said he would give as much as any other man; and he did.

A law has been passed by the Maryland Legislature to tax bachelors above twenty-five years of age twenty dollars, and those above forty-five years of age forty dollars.

"Let us," says the *Montgomery (Alabama) Mail*, "invade, then, with our whole force, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and the Copperheads will swell our ranks."

Forty-five thousand votes were cast at the Metropolitan Fair for the Army sword.—Grant's majority was sixteen thousand.

It is expected that the foreign immigration to this country will be over three hundred thousand persons the present season. A proper disposition of these laborers in the localities where most needed, will benefit both the country and the laborer.

**THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION!**

**TWO BATTLES BOUGHT!**

The first, a *Reckless*, a *Grand Victory*. Reports of disaster came to us last week from Red River, and the details of it are at hand. They tell the usual story. It was want of Generalship which lost the first, and Generalship which won the second battle on Red River.

**THE ADVANCE.**

It was on the 6th of April that the Union army (under Gen. Franklin) advanced from Nachitoches towards Shreveport. (This place is distant from Red River four miles, Grand Ecore being its shipping point.) On the 7th it encamped at night (heavy skirmishing occurring during the day) at Pleasant Hill, thirty miles northeast of Nachitoches. The cavalry were in advance. On the 8th it moved towards Mansfield, skirmishing all the time.

**THE FIGHT.**

Our army seems to have been badly scattered. Concentration was not thought of. When Gen. Banks arrived at the Bayou, the 19th Army Corps were several miles in the rear, the 13th Army Corps were crossing the newly constructed bridge, and Gen. Lee's cavalry, about five thousand men, some three miles in advance, together with Nim's celebrated battery, the Chicago Mercantile battery, 1st Indiana and battery G, of regular army. The fourth division, 13th Army Corps, under command of Gen. Ransom, were hurried forward as a support to the cavalry. About 3 o'clock P. M., when within two miles of Mansfield, the advance army, consisting of the cavalry, artillery and fourth division, 13th Army Corps, above mentioned, while marching through a dense pine forest, there being thick undergrowth of pines on either side of the road, were attacked by the rebels in great force, on both flanks and in the front. The engagement soon became general, the rebels suddenly opening with artillery and musketry, charging our surprised and panic stricken columns with terrific yells, evincing a daring and determination worthy of a better cause.

**CONFUSION AND RETREAT.**

The Third Division, 13th Army Corps, mustering about 1,600 men, under command of Gen. Cameron, were sent forward, and endeavored to make a stand, but the effort was futile. The rebels pressed so hard upon Gen. Cameron that he could not resist them. After suffering terribly, he fell in with the retreating column. The 13th Army Corps, numbering in all 4,600 men, when the fight began, sustained a loss in proportion to the number engaged, which is perhaps without a parallel in the history of this terrible war. The 113th Illinois, commanded by Maj. Reed, attached to the fourth division, could only find fifty-eight men after the battle. So precipitate was the retreat of the fourth division of this corps, that the men only brought off six hundred and forty stand of small arms, hundreds of them throwing away their guns to facilitate their movements. At least one-half of the 13th corps were killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Lee's cavalry lost heavily, but some time must elapse before correct estimates can be obtained.

The retreating column fell back some four or five miles, when the 19th Army Corps, under Gen. Emory, came up and succeeded in making a stand. The enemy charged upon Gen. Emory's forces, but were checked and repulsed with considerable loss. Night came on, and thus ended the battle of Mansfield.

The stand was made by the 19th Army Corps, which remained on the field until midnight, when it fell back to Pleasant Hill, a distance of about twelve miles, arriving there about daylight Saturday morning. Gen. Lee's cavalry and the 13th Army Corps continued their precipitate retreat from the battle-field to Pleasant Hill.

**BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL.**

On the 9th Banks ordered a retreat to Grand Ecore. It had commenced. The wagon train was in motion. Just then, the rebels made their first assault.

**OUR POSITION.**

Our forces were posted so as to effectually cover our retreat, the right resting about half a mile to the northwest of Pleasant Hill, the centre about half a mile to the west, and the left still further west, about a half a mile in the woods. The 16th Army Corps, commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith, occupied the right up to the centre, and the 19th Army Corps, under Gen. Franklin, the left up to the centre. The reserves were posted about half a mile in the rear. The forces supporting the 16th Army Corps were the 49th Illinois, commanded by Maj. Thomas W. Morgan, 178th New York, commanded by Col. Walker, 89th Indiana, commanded by Col. Murray, and the 58th Illinois. The rebels under Kirby Smith attacked our whole front in great force, and after a half hour of terrible fighting, with musketry and field artillery, our forces fell back on the reserve line, a distance of about half a mile. The enemy pursued with great rapidity, fighting all the way, and doing considerable damage. For a time all seemed lost, but the presence of the Western troops inspired confidence in the whole army.

**THE WESTERN BOYS.**

When the rebels approached the line of the reserve forces, our army was brought into excellent position, and the fighting again became terrific. The Western boys threw their hats in the air, and raised a yell which was heard above the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. That tremendous yell was more terrible to the rebels than the thundering peals of cannon. One of the prisoners afterwards remarked, that when they heard that shout the word passed round:—"There are the Western boys; we'll catch 'em!" In a short time their columns began to waver. Gen.

A. J. Smith ordered a charge along the whole line. The order was quickly obeyed. Another shout was raised from our boys. Gen. Mower advanced to the front, and led the charge in person, riding through the thickest of the fight, cheering his men on. The rebels could stand no longer. They broke and ran in great confusion, throwing away their guns, and giving up the day. They were hotly pursued by our forces, who pressed them closely, and inflicted terrible blows upon them. The repulse of the rebels was crushing, and attended with immense loss. Whole columns were mowed down, under the galling fire from the Western army. They were driven about two miles, into the woods, losing about one thousand men, who were captured, besides a large number of killed and wounded.

**NO PURSUIT.**

Gen. Smith and Franklin demanded that the enemy should be pursued. Banks was pre-emptory. The army retreated to Grand Ecore. Banks has lost the confidence of the entire army; A. J. Smith saved it; he is the hero of the day. Our loss in killed and wounded and prisoners, in both battles, 3,000—the enemy's said to be heavier.

**THE EXPEDITION.**

It is difficult to determine at this time what will be the result of this expedition. It will take some time to organize before an advance can be resumed. If the river continues to fall, navigation above Alexandria will be difficult, if not impossible. In that event Alexandria will necessarily become the base of operations instead of Grand Ecore or some point above. The transports and gunboats are all above Grand Ecore, but are expected down here to-morrow. The rebels are very troublesome on the river above Grand Ecore. They succeeded in planting a battery between our fleet and this place. The gunboats shelled the woods all day yesterday, and perhaps dislodged them. The transports are almost constantly fired on from both sides of the river. Seventeen miles below here the rebels have appeared on the east of the river. Yesterday the Ohio Belle, loaded with soldiers and Quartermaster's stores, in charge of Chief Clerk, Mr. O'Neal, of St. Louis, was fired into at this point, and two soldiers were badly wounded. To-day the passenger steamer, Mitty Stephens, was fired into at the same place, sixty shots taking effect. Six persons were wounded and one killed.

**A Union Disaster in North Carolina.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following:

NORFOLK, April 19.—Refugees from Plymouth, N. C., report that fighting commenced on Sunday afternoon. The rebels in force attacked Fort Gray, about a mile from the town, on the Roanoke river. They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire. The rebels then made several charges up to the Fort, but were each time repulsed with great slaughter, when they at last retired. A rebel iron ram and four gunboats moved down to the obstructions, within six miles of the town, to co-operate with the land forces. The rebels were 10,000 to 15,000 strong. Gen. Wesel made the Union forces.

FOURTEEN MONROE, April 25.—An officer just arrived from Roanoke Island makes the following report: Gen. Wesel surrounded Plymouth Wednesday, 20th, after four days' fighting. Our loss is 150 killed and 2,500 wounded. Rebel loss, 1,500 killed.

**Wabunaw County.**

The Wabunaw County Convention passed the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That the action of the last Legislature in proceeding to the election of a U. S. Senator was premature and improper, involving a wrong which we feel called upon to condemn in unqualified terms.

**Resolved,** That we endorse and approve the course of our Representative and Senator in the matter, as fully in accordance with propriety and the views and rights of the people.

The movement of our gunboats up the Rappahannock raised an alarm in Richmond that Burnside was effecting a landing there, and a new alarm had been raised among the rebels of a movement up the south side of James river. The rebels are divided between fear that Lee may be invested in Richmond should he fall back there, and fear that he may be outflanked by Grant should he remain in his present position.

Two weeks ago Lee's force amounted to 40,000 men, and it is believed now, that with the reinforcements he has been able to bring up, they do not amount to over 85,000.

A report from Washington says: I hear that the Senate Military Committee have agreed on an appropriation of twenty million dollars for the payment of volunteers to be called out for less than one hundred days.

The Pope is believed to be fast sinking. He is said to have over-exerted himself in the ceremonies of Easter Sunday.

**GROSS AND TRIPLE**

Manufacturers of all kinds of

**FURNITURE**

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

**COFFINS MADE**

With Neatness and Dispatch.